

MISS JOHANNA GOES TO BRIDGEPORT.

It Took Hours to Coax the Chimpanzee Into a Shifting Box.

Appropriated Oranges and Wine with a Lasso without Walking Into the Trap.

FINALLY FOOLED BY THE KEEPER.

He Got the Lasso Away, Placed Eggs Beyond Her Reach, and When He Started to Take Them Out She Walked In.

Secretary Levy, of the Park Board, wrote to Mr. J. A. Bailey, the owner of Johanna and several other animals to the Central Park Menagerie, on February 15, notifying him that the chimpanzee must be removed from the quarters on the second floor of the Arsenal, as the room was needed for other purposes. Mr. Bailey then decided to take the animal to the winter quarters of his circus in Bridgeport.

Johanna has been dispossessed. The removal of the big chimpanzee to Bridgeport took place yesterday morning after hours of labor on the part of her keeper and the men sent by Mr. J. A. Bailey to assist him.

The work of transferring Johanna from her Central Park quarters to the red wagon in which she made the trip was no easy matter, and several times it was thought it would be necessary to rope her, in order to get her into the shifting box. When it was definitely settled Tuesday that Johanna should be returned to Bridgeport her cage on wheels, with its glass front and stove, was brought in this city, together with the shifting box to be used for the transfer. It was after 10 p. m. Tuesday when the shifting box arrived at the Park. Johanna had been given her supper and put to bed.

When she saw the shifting box she gave a growl that said as plainly as though she had spoken, "I want none of that." The box, which is a cage six feet long, four feet wide and five feet high, was placed on a couple of wooden horses, and the door of Johanna's cage opened, so that she might walk into the box. But Johanna refused to walk. She went into the far corner of her cage and rolled up in her blankets.

RESISTED EVICTION. She was routed out and her blankets taken away. For half an hour she turned her back to the people outside her cage and refused to budge. A seltzer bottle was then turned on her. This made her gallop



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TREATED LIKE SLAVES.

Eleven Young Men Travelling in Florida Arrested as Tramps and Barbarously Punished.

Ocala, Fla., Feb. 19.—Faint from hunger, and with backs bloody from repeated lashings, eleven young men stood before Circuit Judge Hooker to-day, and told of ten days of torture, passed by them at the Morris convict farm in this county, whether they had been sent by an Ocala Dogberry as tramps. To Judge Hooker they gave their names as Thomas Cummings and John Davis, New York; "Jack" Ingram, Ohio; Thomas Forbes, Pennsylvania; John Ryan, Louisiana; Don Chase, George Saunders and Charles Smith, Kentucky; Oscar Wagner, Missouri; John Lopez, Texas, and Joseph Stoen, Massachusetts.

They are intelligent men, and after Judge Hooker heard the evidence, he ordered their release, demanding their arrest and treatment as a disgrace to civilization.

The young men reached here about two weeks ago. All were well dressed and said they were walking to Florida as it was, and to hunt and fish at will. They did not ask aid, but had novelties which they offered for sale. Two days after reaching Ocala the men were arrested and taken before Justice Clary, who sent them to the convict farm for thirty days as tramps. At the farm they were subjected to such barbarous treatment that some of them will probably die.

They were chained to negroes and ordered to tasks which were impossible. At night when they reported their tasks unperformed they were stripped, tied across legs and lashed with rawhides. Their faces were also badly lashed by the lash, and one of Cummings' ears is nearly torn off. They were given bread twice a day, but no meat.

Last night, with the mercury below freezing, the guards drove the young men into a lake nearby, shouting, "You've been begging for a bath; now get clean."

People living near the convict farm substantiated the young men's story, and say many convicts have been killed by brutality in the last few months. It was also said that the convicts were becoming so enraged at the barbarities practiced by the guards that a posse was being formed to storm the camp and release the one hundred convicts confined there. Judge Hooker discouraged this, and promised to ask Governor Mitchell to interfere.

The eleven young men asked their liberty to habeas corpus proceedings instituted by Ocala citizens.

LITTLE MAIDS COMPLAIN.

Fifty Children Debarred from School Because the Board of Health Failed to Fumigate.

Four bright little women, ranging in age from eight to twelve years, marched into the Journal office yesterday afternoon with a grievance.

What they wanted to say was that another, even smaller, woman, named Becky Gussman, had died, from diphtheria, at No. 177 Ludlow street, on February 13, and no doctor had been up from the Board of Health to fumigate the premises. As a consequence, the other forty-five little youngsters in the house had been permitted to go to school. If they were kept



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TO AID THE POOR AND STOP BEGGING.

Aldermen Recommend the Cultivation of Vacant Lots and Fields.

Suggest That the Charity Commissioners and the Poor Society Work Together.

ONLY THE WORTHY TO HAVE A CHANCE.

First Practical Step Taken by the Board—The Idea Suggested by Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, Who Inaugurated the Scheme in 1894.

The Board of Aldermen Committee on Lands, Places and Park Department was instructed some time ago by the Board to make inquiry as to what city property could be devoted to the charity inaugurated by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor—the cultivation of vacant lots by the unemployed—and to obtain the information which would enable the city to co-operate in the work. The committee made a report at the last meeting of the Board, which was laid over, without being read. The report was not complete and recommended no specific plan of action, but it told of many things that had been learned, and the idea was generally endorsed. One section of the report says:

In 1894, when more persons than usual were out of employment, Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, conceived the idea that vacant land in and near the city could be cultivated by the poor unemployed. A committee was appointed, several thousand acres of land were offered, but for lack of funds only 400 acres (at \$700 city lots) were accepted. This land was ploughed, harrowed and sown in oats of a quarter to a half acre each. Seed and tools were furnished by the committee. Nine hundred and forty-five families received plots of land, which were cultivated under the direction of a volunteer superintendent.

Nearly one thousand families were enabled to support themselves through the winter by their potato crops. These were brought to the attention of Mr. Bolton Hall, of this city, in 1895. Realizing that the scheme not only assisted the workers, but trained them and relieved the charities from the strain of constant applications, he secured the co-operation of Mr. S. Rosenau, of the United Hebrew Charities; Mr. C. D. Kellogg, of the Charity Organization Society; and the Rev. J. W. McKim, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The influence of the subject was brought before the monthly conference of charities, and subsequently before the Federation of East Side Workers.

It was decided that a new organization was not needed, so it was determined to place the management in the hands of some large philanthropic society for the sake of utilizing its experience and machinery. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor was accordingly asked to assume the management.

ACRES OF UNOCCUPIED LAND.

The report then calls attention to the fact that there are abundant lands in New York City available for cultivation. In September, 1893, a "postal census" was



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Board of Estimate Is Powerless to Raise More Money Now.

This Year's Appropriation to Buy Coal for the Poor Cut Down One-Half.

MRS. LOWELL WANTED IT WIPE OUT.

Families Who Were Able to Buy Their Own Fuel, She Said, Imposed Upon the City—It Was Charity's Field.

The present distressing condition of the city's poor regarding fuel is beyond recall, so far as the city authorities are concerned. Had the early part of the winter been as cold as many nervous ones, the emergency that now confronts the Charity Commissioners would probably have been averted, for the Board of Estimate would have been before the final apportionment of the city's finances was made that \$15,000 would be wholly inadequate as a fund for supplying the poor with coal.

Exactly how this appropriation happened to be cut from \$30,000 to \$15,000 this year, was learned yesterday from members of the Board of Estimate.

For 1895 \$30,000 was appropriated, and as that winter was not an extraordinarily cold one, the Charity Commissioners had little difficulty in supplying coal for all the worthy poor who applied.

MRS. LOWELL'S SCHEME. When the budget for this year was being made up, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, of the State Board of Charities, and the Charity Organization Society of this city, appeared before the Board of Estimate and advocated wiping out entirely the fund with which the Charity Commissioners supplied coal to the poor. Mrs. Lowell's argument was that there were many instances in which persons who were able to buy their own coal were supplied with fuel for the winter by the Outdoor Relief Department of the Board of Charities. She said that hundreds of families who did not need assistance were receiving coal, and others who were in absolute want had to go without, or apply to some charitable person or organization.

There was no great opposition to Mrs. Lowell's proposition, but, as most of the members of the Board of Estimate thought it best not to wipe out the appropriation entirely, it was cut down to \$15,000.

The consequence was, as has already been stated, that the appropriation was reduced to one-half of what it was to begin with. Superintendent Blake had received enough applications for coal to exhaust the fund. In non-poor families who had half a ton each the whole fund was exhausted within three weeks. The six thousand other applicants who were dependent on the Charity Commissioners for coal when the extreme cold weather came had to be turned away.

CITY POWERLESS TO HELP.

Mayor Strong yesterday said:

"The Board of Estimate cannot help matters now. It is too late. That appropriation was cut down at the request of Mrs. Lowell. The Charity Organization Society, Mrs. Lowell claimed that it would be better for the various charity organizations to supply the deserving poor with fuel along with other necessities. The convinced some members of the Board that a considerable part of the money was going to people who did not deserve it. The \$15,000 appropriation was made as a sort of compromise.

The reason the Board of Estimate can do nothing now to replenish this fund is that there is no surplus in any other fund from which we can make a transfer. The only relief for the poor in this matter of fuel must be found in private charity."

Controlled by the Board of Estimate, no fund from which a transfer could be made, and there was absolutely no possible way of making a transfer of the fund to the Charity Commissioners at present for the Outdoor Relief Department.

"We made the usual request for \$30,000 for coal this year," said Charity Commissioner Croft, "and that was all we could do. That the appropriation was cut down was not our fault."

CHARITY SOCIETY'S WORK.

Mrs. Lowell was out of town yesterday. It was said at her home, No. 120 East Thirtieth street. At the rooms of the Charity Organization Society no one would explain why a reduction of the appropriation of \$15,000 had been asked. Superintendent Hubbard, of the society, said:

"I do not think that our society will be affected by the exhaustion of the city's fund for the purchase of coal. We give much relief of all kinds, but the winter is the time when the demand for coal is nearly passed. The various charitable organizations of the city are working hard to supply the needy. It is needed. We are making no extra efforts because the city's supply has been exhausted."

The officers of the Charity Organization Society are: Robert W. De Forest, president; Charles S. Fairchild, first vice-president; Charles D. Kellogg, second vice-president; and J. Pierpont Morgan, treasurer.

THE LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODED.

Engineer Blown into Shreds and the Fireman Injured So That He Died.

Utica, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The New York and Philadelphia express train on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad leaves this station at 10:35 a. m. It is due at Caseville, twenty miles from here, at 11:30. It had just passed Caseville this forenoon, when the boiler of the locomotive exploded.

The engine was what is known as a culm-burner, and the engineer's cab is directly over the boiler. The explosion was so violent that the whole train was thrown into the air. The engine was torn to pieces, and the trucks left the track. The fireman, who was sitting in the cab, was blown into the air and killed. The shock to the passengers was a severe one, but serious injury was not sustained.

BOOMLET FOR ADDICKS ON.

The Aim of the Millionaire Gasman's Friends Is the Presidency.

Wilmington, Feb. 19.—Senator Robert J. Hanby and J. Newell Ball, both members of the last General Assembly and two of the four members who stuck faithfully to Millionaire J. Edward Addicks in his fight for United States Senator last winter, have begun a campaign in the interest of Addicks for the Republican nomination for Vice-President. They have waited on the President and assured him that if he would consent to allow his name to be used they would pledge him the control of the Delaware delegation at the St. Louis convention. In an interview on the subject this afternoon Mr. Addicks said:

"I have not given either party serious thought to speak definitely concerning it now. I think, however, that the Vice-Presidency is a little beyond my reach. I have been in politics only a short time, but in that time I have learned that it is best to do one thing at a time, and do that thing well. I mean by that that, if I am a candidate for United States Senator from Delaware, and if the Senate rejects Colonel Dupont's claim, I will make another bid next winter. If he is seated, then I will make a fight again in 1898. Should, however, my friends offer my name in the St. Louis convention, I will not object in the least."

POISONED BY BANK NOTES.—This does to every one! Yet one unfortunate has suffered untold agonies through handling large rolls of bills. Read about him in Sunday's Journal.

IN FEAR OF M'KINLEY.

Morton's Friends Are Getting Alarmed Over Booms for the Ohio Man in This State.

Albany, Feb. 19.—Governor Morton's friends are much concerned at the apparent growth of the McKinley boom in this State. Two months ago a decided McKinley movement made its appearance in Chautauque County. Several thousand voters in that county issued a circular setting forth their opinion that Mr. McKinley, because of his services to the Republican party and because the next Presidential campaign would have for its chief issue the question of protection, should be nominated as the Republican party's Presidential candidate at the St. Louis Convention.

The Governor's friends declared that this circular had very little significance, because its signers were men disgruntled through lack of success in securing political preferment. Several days ago a straw vote was taken in Buffalo, and out of several hundred business men asked as to whom they preferred for the Presidential nomination, almost 90 per cent said they favored McKinley. Monday the Lockport Republican League, said to consist of 2,000 members, adopted resolutions endorsing McKinley for the Presidential nomination.

This action created such consternation among the Governor's friends that Senator Ellsworth, who comes from Lockport, felt constrained to make a statement, in which he endeavored to prove that the Lockport Republican League amounted to very little and did not voice the sentiments of the majority of Republican voters in Lockport when it came out for McKinley. The fact, however, that any considerable number of persons in Chautauque County, Erie County and Niagara County should express themselves so clearly in favor of McKinley is giving Mr. Morton's campaign managers much food for thought. The Governor's friends say that the McKinley movement might be significant if the McKinley supporters were able to elect delegates, but that as they are unable to affect the pro-

gressive complexion of the New York delegation, their mere statement by circular and resolution can make no impression upon the Governor's strength.

A BANK EXAMINER ARRESTED.

Peter Deyo Accused in Wisconsin of Irregular Methods.

West Superior, Wis., Feb. 19.—Peter Deyo, president of the Defunct Douglas County Bank, who was recently appointed as a State Bank Examiner of New York, was arrested here to-day, on complaint of Charles H. Slocum, a depositor, who charges Deyo with receiving a deposit when he knew the bank was insolvent. He has been released on \$1,000 bail. The bank was organized several years ago, and when the panic came on last year he was unable to realize. He has since lost most of his wealth.

Since the appointment of an assignee it has been learned that the securities are almost worthless, and great indignation prevails. Recently Deyo went to New York. His former friends there secured his appointment as Assistant Bank Examiner. When he returned to-day to prepare for his coming East, he was arrested. His hearing has been set for Monday.

Deyo was until recently a well-to-do banker of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and when he came to West Superior he was quite wealthy. During the real estate boom at Superior he invested heavily, and when the panic came on last year he was unable to realize. He has since lost most of his wealth.

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Look at Our Prices:

5000 Carpets reduced to..... 35c.

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Parlor Suits reduced to..... \$15.00

Sideboards from..... \$7.50 up

Extension Tables..... \$3.50

Couches in Tapestry and Rugs..... \$50 up

Clocks, Pictures, Lamps, Stoves, etc., all at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

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and 201 East 77th St.

Call and see us or write us for terms. We are the only place in the city where you can buy the best at the lowest price.

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In choosing your share of the bargain.

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Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

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